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PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

YORK MSA
WILLIAMSPORT MSA
STATE COLLEGE MSA
SHARON MSA
SCRANTON - WILKES-BARRE MSA
READING MSA
PITTSBURGH PMSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA
LANCASTER MSA
JOHNSTOWN MSA
HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA
ERIE MSA
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA
ALTOONA MSA
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

Highlights

- March's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.9 percent was lowest in sixteen years.
- First time ever civilian labor force exceeded 6 million level.
- Nonagricultural employment rebounded strongly in February, moving back above the five million plateau.
- Hours worked and weekly earnings dropped.
- Claims activity slowed in February.
- U. C. Trust Fund balance 71 percent larger than balance (excluding loans) at this time a year ago.
- Unadjusted jobless rates decreased in thirty-nine counties.

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ISSUED: APRIL 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE LOWEST IN SIXTEEN YEARS

Pennsylvania's labor force and employment surged to record highs in March as economic expansion continued to benefit Pennsylvania business. Unemployment fell during the month to 3.9 percent of the labor force, the lowest seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment in sixteen years.

Data made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), show March seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania up 99,000 to a new all-time high of 5,778,000. Compared to a year ago, employment was up a robust 319,000 with nearly three-fourths of the gain occurring during the first-three months of 1989.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

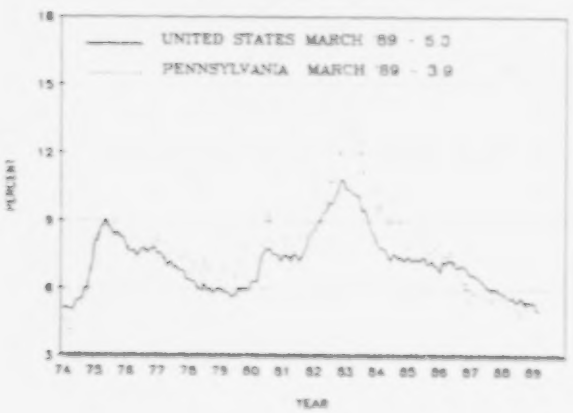


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAR. 1989	FEB. 1989	MAR. 1988	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,012	5,932	5,758	80	254
Employment	5,778	5,679	5,459	99	319
Unemployment	234	253	299	-19	-65
Rate of Unemployment (%)	3.9	4.3	5.2	-0.4	-1.3
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,892	5,814	5,639	78	253
Employment	5,642	5,533	5,324	109	318
Unemployment	250	281	315	-31	-65
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.2	4.8	5.6	-0.6	-1.4

The strong employment advance carried the statewide labor force to 6,012,000, seasonally adjusted. Tnis was the first time ever that Pennsylvania's labor force exceeded six million. The length and strength of the current economic recovery has enticed thousands of typical nonparticipants into the labor force, pushing the State's labor force participation rate to 63.9 percent in March, the highest ever. A labor force participation rate represents the percentage of the working age (ages 16+) population that is either working or looking for work.

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, edged down 19,000 to 234,000 in March, reducing the statewide rate of unemployment to 3.9 percent. This was the lowest seasonally adjusted rate since January 1973 when the rate was also 3.9 percent. Prior to 1973, lower rates were not seen since January and February 1970 when the rate was 3.2 percent. Compared to a year ago, the March rate was down from 5.2 percent, representing 65,000 fewer jobless workers.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAR. 1989 AP/	FEB. 1989 P/	JAN. 1989	FEB 1988	NET CHANGE TO FEB 1989 FROM: JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5047.2	5016.1	4990.8	4925.5	25.3	90.6
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1054.0	1052.3	1054.8	1046.4	-2.5	5.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	601.7	599.9	602.1	596.1	-2.2	3.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.0	30.4	29.4	-0.4	0.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.3	21.4	22.1	-0.1	-0.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		45.9	46.1	45.5	-0.2	0.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		92.3	92.5	89.8	-0.2	2.5
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		91.6	92.3	91.0	-0.7	0.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		110.5	110.3	106.5	0.2	4.0
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		89.9	91.0	92.1	-1.1	-2.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		61.4	61.2	62.1	0.2	-0.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		36.1	36.3	36.5	-0.2	-0.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		20.9	20.6	21.1	0.3	-0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	452.3	452.4	452.7	450.3	-0.3	2.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.5	91.8	90.6	-0.3	0.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		30.8	30.6	30.9	0.2	-0.1
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		83.3	83.0	84.5	0.3	-1.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.4	41.5	41.4	-0.1	0.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	83.8	82.3	0.0	1.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		59.9	59.9	59.1	0.0	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.1	10.1	9.7	0.0	0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.2	40.5	40.0	-0.3	0.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.3	10.3	10.6	0.0	-0.3
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3992.4	3962.8	3935.8	3876.5	27.0	86.3
MINING	27.8	27.6	28.0	28.5	-0.4	-0.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	215.5	209.0	211.8	194.9	-2.8	14.1
TRANSPORTATION	149.3	147.6	146.9	144.8	0.7	2.8
PUBLIC UTILITIES	103.5	103.6	103.4	104.5	0.2	-0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		49.5	49.4	49.7	0.1	-0.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.1	54.0	54.8	0.1	-0.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.7	269.9	270.2	265.7	-0.3	4.2
RETAIL TRADE	869.8	864.5	871.1	853.8	-6.6	10.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		126.4	131.7	125.8	-5.3	0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	294.5	292.7	292.1	288.9	0.6	3.8
BANKING		87.8	87.7	86.9	0.1	0.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.2	85.2	83.6	0.0	1.6
SERVICES	1351.5	1338.7	1322.2	1294.9	16.5	43.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		235.3	233.6	221.2	1.7	14.1
HEALTH SERVICES		439.2	437.7	424.0	1.5	15.2
--HOSPITALS		240.4	240.3	233.7	0.1	6.7
LEGAL SERVICES		38.5	38.5	37.1	0.0	1.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		157.6	148.5	160.1	9.1	-2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES		91.5	90.7	87.4	0.8	4.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES		66.0	65.5	61.7	0.5	4.3
OTHER SERVICES		310.6	307.7	303.4	2.9	7.2
GOVERNMENT	709.8	709.2	690.1	700.5	19.1	8.7
FEDERAL		139.1	138.5	141.6	0.6	-2.5
STATE		159.7	151.5	156.6	8.2	3.1
LOCAL		410.4	400.1	402.3	10.3	8.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.8	1.0	0.2	2.6	0.8	-1.6

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

MARCH EMPLOYMENT INCREASED AS EXPECTED

According to advance preliminary figures from a survey of businesses in Pennsylvania, March nonagricultural employment was up 31,100 from last month. This increase was in line with seasonal expectations. At 5,047,200, the March level of employment was the ninth highest on record. Nonmanufacturing jobs were responsible for most of the rise, with the largest increases recorded in services, construction, and retail trade.

An increase of 1,900 in manufacturing employment was also normal for this month. At 1,054,000, manufacturing jobs were up 4,100 from one year ago.

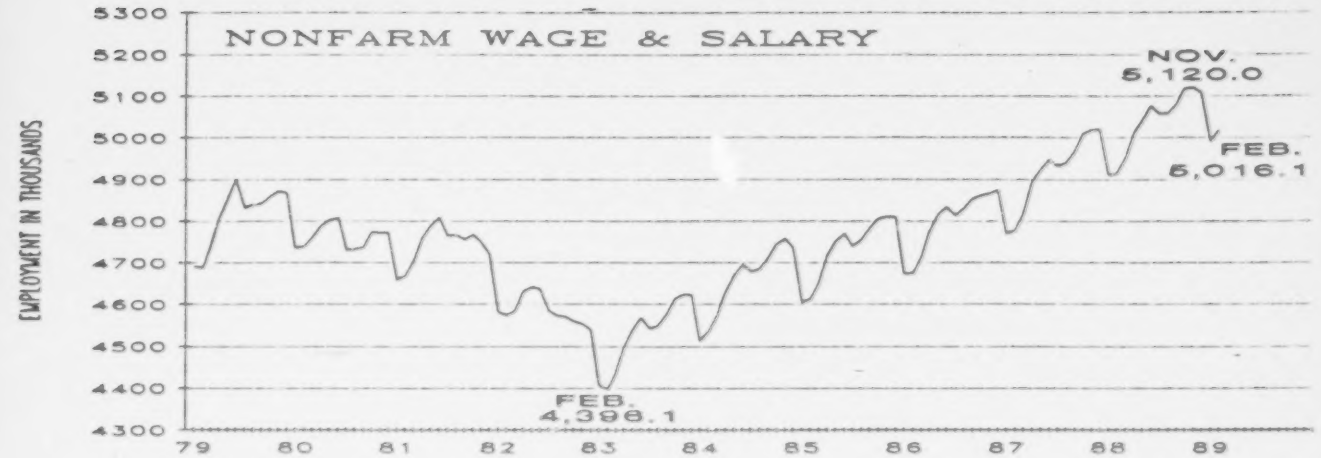
EMPLOYMENT SHOWS STRONG REBOUND IN FEBRUARY

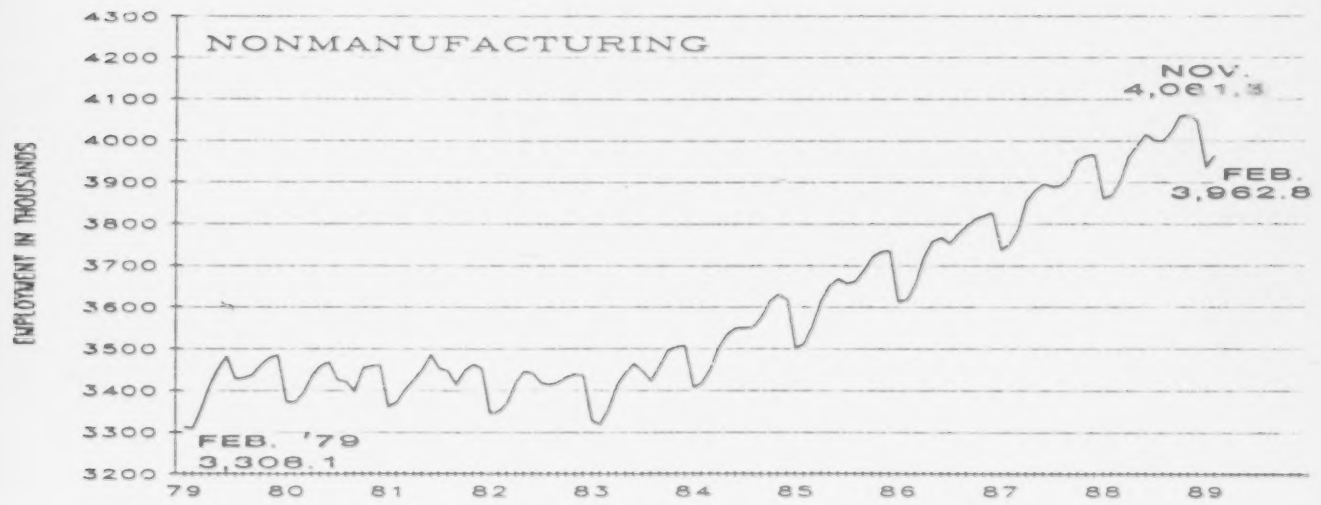
The number of jobs supplied by Pennsylvania's businesses rebounded strongly in February moving, once again, over the five-million plateau to a total of 5,016,100. This job count was the twelfth highest on record, while nine of the top twelve months occurred during 1988. Analysts point to these positive job numbers as a further indication of the Commonwealth's ongoing economic well-being. Total nonfarm jobs rose 25,300 between January and February, due predominately to continued growth within the nonmanufacturing division. Nonmanufacturing jobs, at 3,962,800 in February were up 27,000.

As expected, seasonal job gains in state and local education caused government to advance by 19,100, while services added another 16,500 to payrolls during February. Educational services were responsible for over half the total growth in the services industry. The over-the-month growth in education in both the public and private sectors was due primarily to workers returning from the holiday break. Over-the-year, services added 43,800 jobs throughout the commonwealth, which was a little more than half of all jobs added in nonmanufacturing.

Manufacturing employment declined by 2,500 in February. Within this division, durable (hard) goods industries were off 2,200 as losses were generally widespread across many lines. In contrast, job movement within nondurables (soft) goods tended to balance with small gains and losses combining for a net downturn of 300. Over the year, jobs in manufacturing rose by 5,900 with 3,800 of these added in the durable goods sector.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA





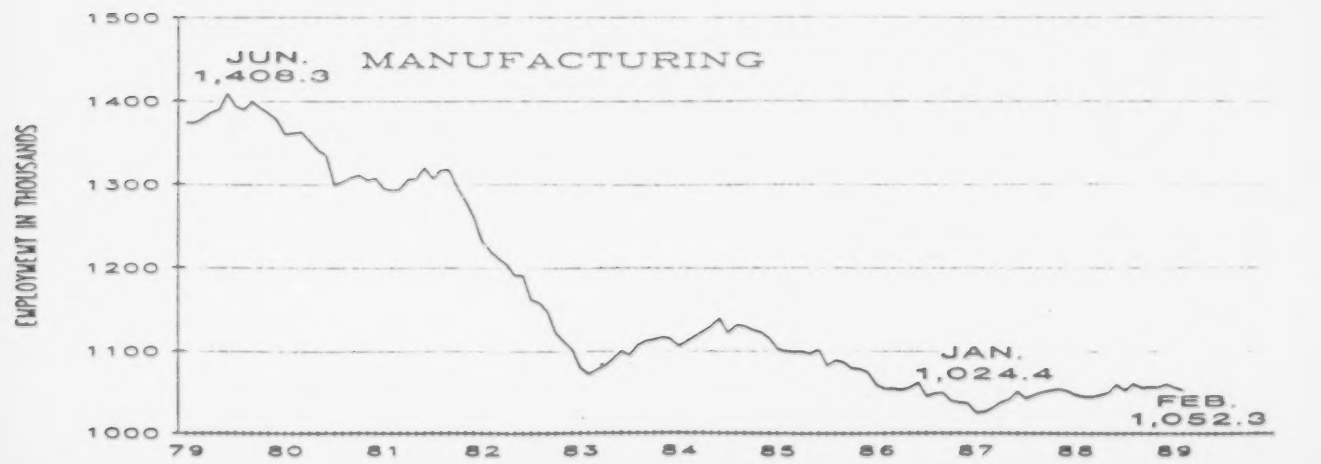


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB. 1989 P/	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989 P/	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988	FEB. 1989 P/	JAN. 1989	FEB. 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$425.08	$426.36	$412.70	40.8	40.8	40.7	$10.47	$10.45	$10.14
DURABLE GOODS	468.58	467.60	453.53	41.8	41.9	41.8	11.21	11.16	10.85
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	345.84	342.61	335.09	39.3	39.2	39.1	8.80	8.74	8.57
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	360.48	364.40	342.03	39.7	40.0	39.0	9.08	9.11	8.77
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	472.14	467.99	441.41	43.0	42.7	42.2	10.98	10.96	10.46
PRIMARY METALS	565.07	565.04	548.21	43.3	43.7	43.2	13.05	12.93	12.69
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	451.92	452.38	444.15	42.0	42.2	42.3	10.76	10.72	10.50
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	494.64	494.05	483.48	43.2	43.3	43.4	11.45	11.41	11.14
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	407.82	414.12	417.17	40.1	40.8	41.1	10.17	10.15	10.15
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	535.46	532.51	508.74	41.8	41.7	41.4	12.81	12.77	12.24
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	423.44	419.44	418.61	39.5	39.2	41.0	10.72	10.70	10.21
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	426.18	419.29	384.43	40.9	40.2	38.2	10.42	10.43	9.54
NONDURABLE GOODS	369.89	373.12	361.69	39.1	39.4	39.4	9.46	9.47	9.18
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	407.00	416.70	397.18	39.4	40.3	40.2	10.33	10.34	9.88
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	282.44	273.92	233.31	41.2	42.6	38.5	6.37	6.43	6.06
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	291.17	293.04	273.60	39.4	39.6	38.0	7.39	7.40	7.20
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	228.14	227.27	218.15	35.5	35.4	35.3	6.37	6.42	6.18
PAPER PRODUCTS	473.19	474.65	466.52	42.9	42.8	43.6	11.03	11.09	10.70
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	421.90	424.79	433.20	38.6	38.9	40.0	10.93	10.92	10.83
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	525.00	524.59	513.10	41.7	41.8	42.3	12.59	12.55	12.13
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	632.77	626.08	609.74	43.4	43.0	43.0	14.58	14.56	14.18
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	384.64	385.48	376.55	41.9	41.9	41.7	9.18	9.20	9.03
LEATHER PRODUCTS	245.90	249.86	223.11	37.6	38.0	37.0	6.54	6.57	6.03
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	440.18	453.83	395.74	35.7	37.6	33.2	12.33	12.07	11.92
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	698.33	709.14	632.31	42.4	42.9	40.3	16.47	16.53	15.69
COMMUNICATIONS	525.20	542.30	526.91	39.4	39.7	39.5	13.33	13.66	13.39
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	667.54	669.96	652.94	42.6	42.7	42.9	15.67	15.69	15.22
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	174.35	166.14	166.24	26.1	26.0	26.9	6.68	6.39	6.18

P/ Preliminary data.

HOURS WORKED AND WEEKLY EARNINGS DROP IN FEBRUARY

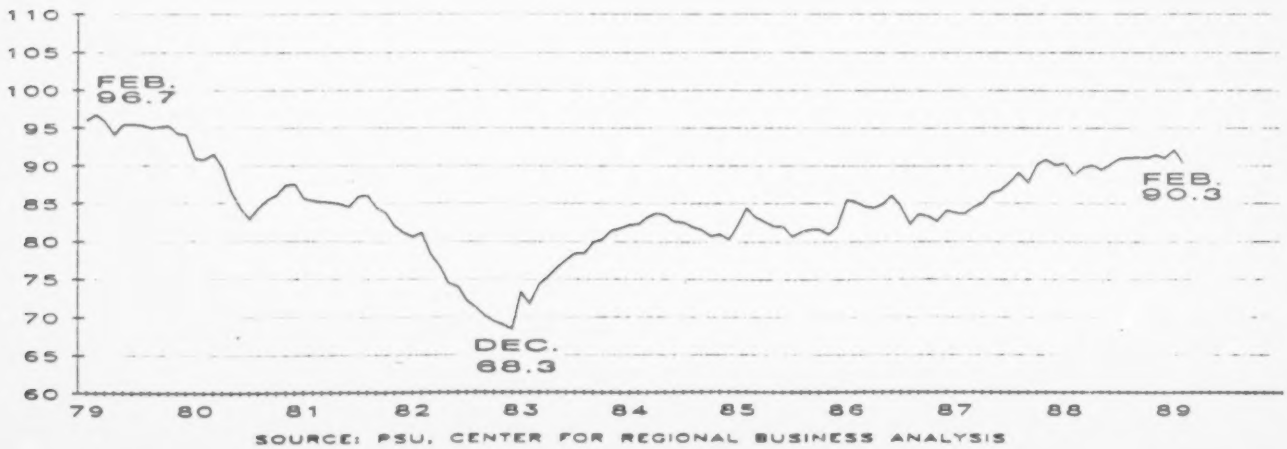
A 0.2 of an hour cut in hours worked and a negligible $0.02 increase in hourly earnings left manufacturing production workers with $1.28 less in their weekly paychecks. In February, average hourly earnings were only $0.33 more than a year ago.

In both the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors, only primary metal workers had a change in hourly earnings greater than single digits (+$0.12 an hour);the remaining changes ranged from a $0.06 an hour decrease in tobacco products and paper products to a $0.06 an hour increase in lumber and wood products. Workers in durable (hard) goods industries continued to have average workweeks greater than 41 hours, while those in nondurable (soft) goods were averaging less than 40 hours per week.

Due to their mostly part-time status, workers in general merchandise stores had the shortest workweek and the smallest paychecks for the month. However, their $0.29 an hour increase in hourly earnings from last month and $0.50 an hour increase from last year is most noteworthy. This is probably a reflection of the labor shortages in some areas with low unemployment, and the need to pay higher wages to attract new workers and keep the current staff. Some of this increase could also be attributed to the minimum wage increase from $3.35 to $3.70 an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU. CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	FEBRUARY 1989	JANUARY 1988	FEBRUARY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 89	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	78,866	132,682	88,638	-53,816	-9,772
Weeks Claimed	637,248	720,982	711,379	-83,734	-74,131
---Average Weekly Volume	159,312	163,860	169,376	-4,548	-10,064
Insured Unemployed Rate	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	-0.1	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	43,561	66,862	49,496	-23,301	-5,935
Final Payments	6,331	8,482	6,647	-2,151	-316
Weeks Paid	561,531	556,480	625,989	5,051	-64,458
Net Benefit Amount	$97,154,377	$90,742,543	$95,012,446	$6,411,834	$2,141,931
Avg. Check Amount	$173.02	$163.07	$151.78	$9.95	$21.24

CLAIMS ACTIVITY SLOWS IN FEBRUARY

Claims totals subsided in February. Initial claims fell by a substantial 41 percent between January and February, leaving the total of 78,866 for February 11 percent below a year ago. Likewise, weeks claimed dropped below month-ago (down 12 percent) and year-ago (down 10 percent) levels. Both claims figures for February are the lowest for the month since 1973. As a result of the drop in weeks claimed, the insured unemployment rate in February slipped from January's 3.5 percent to 3.4 percent, a 19-year low for the month.

The average check amount jumped by $9.95 from a month ago reaching $173.02 in February. Much of this increase is attributable to the elimination of the 5 percent benefit reduction, since a greater percent of the checks issued in February were affected by this action than in January. With income topping disbursements by $44 million during February, cash reserves in the Trust Fund grew to $1,147 million by the end of the month. The Trust Fund balance is 71 percent larger than the balance excluding outstanding loans at this time a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - FEBRUARY 1989

Income	$140,895,410	Cash Reserves	$ 1,146,971,836
Disbursements	$ 97,153,231	Federal Loans	0
		Net Reserves	$ 1,146,971,836

UNEMPLOYMENT ..... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

FEBRUARY'S UNADJUSTED RATES DECREASE IN THIRTY-NINE COUNTIES

Unadjusted rates for thirty-nine counties dropped in February. The decreases ranged from 0.1 to 1.4 percentage points. This pattern is in line with Pennsylvania's decrease of 0.2 percentage point from January's unadjusted rate.

Juniata, Huntingdon, and Forest Counties again recorded double-digit unemployment rates. Forest County's high of 11.9 was 1.2 percentage points greater than last month. However, these rate increases are not cause for alarm in counties with such a small labor force volume. The estimating procedures used in determining unemployment rates cannot measure fluctuation as accurately in a small volume area as in a large volume one.

The entire southeast part of Pennsylvania is now experiencing labor shortages with unemployment rates at 5.0 percent or less. Even in counties with somewhat higher jobless rates, shortages are apparent in selected industries and occupations.

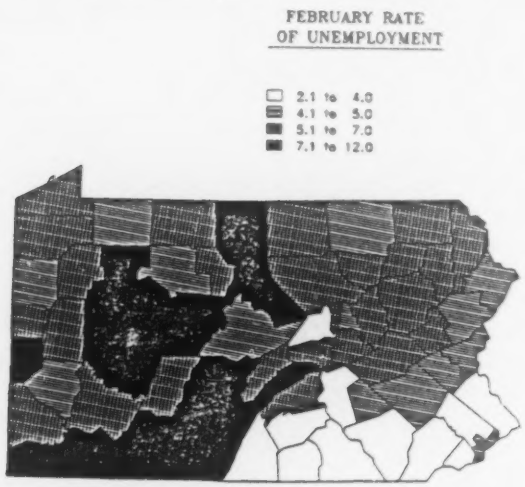


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
FEBRUARY - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.6	4900
Cumberland	2	2.8	3000
Montgomery	2	2.8	11000
Delaware	4	3.1	9400
Bucks	5	3.2	9500
Lancaster	5	3.2	7000
Adams	7	3.4	1300
Franklin	8	3.5	1900
Dauphin	9	3.8	5000
Union	10	3.9	700
York	11	4.0	7200
Northampton	12	4.1	4800
Berks	13	4.2	7400
Lehigh	13	4.2	6200
Montour	15	4.4	400
Allegheny	16	4.5	28900
Warren	16	4.5	1000
Mercer	18	4.7	2400
Monroe	18	4.7	2200
Bradford	20	4.8	1500
Centre	21	4.9	3100
Lebanon	21	4.9	3100
Elk	23	5.0	900
Philadelphia	23	5.0	36800
Pike	23	5.0	600
Perry	26	5.1	1000
Snyder	27	5.2	1000
Lackawanna	28	5.4	5900
Erie	29	5.5	7300
Butler	30	5.7	4100
Sullivan	31	6.0	200
Carbon	32	6.1	1500
Tioga	33	6.2	1100
Washington	33	6.2	5700
Luzerne	35	6.3	10100
Venango	35	6.3	1600
Columbia	37	6.4	2100
Lawrence	37	6.4	3000
Schuylkill	37	6.4	4700
Mifflin	40	6.5	1400
Cameron	41	6.6	200
Crawford	42	6.7	2600
Lycoming	42	6.7	4000
McKean	42	6.7	1400
Cambria	45	6.8	4300
Northumberland	45	6.8	3300
Westmoreland	45	6.8	11700
Wyoming	45	6.8	900
Susquehanna	49	6.9	1200
Wayne	49	6.9	1300
Blair	51	7.3	4300
Potter	52	7.5	600
Jefferson	53	8.0	1600
Beaver	54	8.4	5000
Clarion	54	8.4	1500
Bedford	56	8.5	1800
Fulton	57	8.6	500
Armstrong	58	8.8	2500
Clinton	58	8.8	1400
Somerset	60	9.1	3000
Fayette	61	9.4	5500
Greene	62	9.6	1200
Clearfield	63	9.9	3500
Indiana	63	9.9	3500
Juniata	65	10.5	1100
Huntingdon	66	10.8	2000
Forest	67	11.9	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	FEBRUARY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JANUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JANUARY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	FEBRUARY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	FEBRUARY 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6328	5.1	6716	5.4	6892	5.7
PENNSYLVANIA	253	4.3	258	4.3	306	5.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	13.3	4.0	13.1	3.9	14.8	4.6
ALTOONA MSA	3.7	6.1	3.6	5.9	4.0	6.7
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.5	7.4	4.6	7.6	6.0	9.8
ERIE MSA	6.5	4.9	6.6	4.9	8.4	6.4
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	11.1	3.4	10.3	3.1	12.5	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.9	7.0	7.4
LANCASTER MSA	7.2	3.2	7.0	3.1	7.6	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	91.1	3.7	94.3	3.8	101.3	4.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	44.2	4.5	45.4	4.6	59.9	6.2
READING MSA	7.1	3.9	6.9	3.9	7.6	4.4
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.2	5.2	19.4	5.3	22.4	6.3
SHARON MSA	2.0	3.8	2.0	3.9	2.5	5.0
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.0	4.6	3.0	4.6	3.1	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.3	5.4	3.2	5.2	3.3	5.5
YORK MSA	8.5	3.8	8.6	3.8	9.1	4.2

* Preliminary data.

CHANGES IN FEBRUARY'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES VARY AMONG LABOR MARKET AREAS

February changes in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas were evenly divided. One-third of the areas increased their rates, one-third stayed the same, and the other one-third decreased from January. All areas recorded lower rates than one year ago. The rates ranged from a low of 3.2 in Lancaster MSA to a high of 7.4 in Beaver County PMSA.

The most recent rankings (January 1989, not seasonally adjusted) of 257 major labor market areas in the nation, tied Beaver County PMSA in twenty-sixth place, with rankings reported highest to lowest. On the other end, Lancaster MSA tied at 235th and Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle tied at 223rd place with other MSAs.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.6 for SDA 21 to 8.4 for SDA 05. Six SDAs recorded increases; four remained unchanged; and the other eighteen recorded drops in their rates from January.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
FEBRUARY 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	131.6	124.3	7.2	5.5
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	104.9	98.0	6.9	6.5
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.4	164.2	8.3	4.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	471.5	450.8	20.7	4.4
05	Beaver	59.7	54.7	5.0	8.4
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.2	126.0	10.1	7.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	231.2	214.0	17.2	7.5
08	Greene, Washington	104.7	97.7	7.0	6.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.6	95.6	8.1	7.8
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	200.9	185.0	15.9	7.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	161.1	151.2	9.9	6.2
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	135.1	126.6	8.5	6.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	82.0	77.2	4.9	5.9
14	Lackawanna	109.5	103.6	5.9	5.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	101.7	96.1	5.6	5.5
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	233.4	218.7	14.8	6.3
17	Philadelphia	738.5	701.7	36.8	5.0
18	Bucks	296.2	286.6	9.5	3.2
19	Montgomery	389.2	378.2	11.0	2.8
20	Delaware	299.6	290.2	9.4	3.1
21	Chester	192.1	187.2	4.9	2.6
22	Lehigh, Northampton	264.4	253.4	11.0	4.2
23	Berks	176.4	169.0	7.4	4.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	322.7	310.4	12.2	3.8
25	Lancaster	221.0	214.0	7.0	3.2
26	York	182.8	175.6	7.2	4.0
27	Adams, Franklin	94.7	91.5	3.3	3.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	97.2	91.9	5.4	5.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5814.0	5533.0	281.0	4.8

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.